THE LOUISIANIAN.
Wm. G. BROWN,—EDITOR.

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We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

THE LOUISIANIAN.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME, 1. NEW ORLEANS LA., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1871. NUMBER 17.

BETWEEN THE NOONTIDE AND THE NIGHT.

BY ALLAN DEANE.

Between the noontide and the night,
The path wherein I trod grew light;
Within my heart, so lone and dark,
Love scattered many a kindling spark:
And earth seemed new, and earth seemed bright
Between the noontide and the night.

Between the noontide and the night
All doubt, all pain, all tears took flight:
Soft hands in mine I wandered on,
With soul too full for aught save song:
Warm kisses fell, ah! lucky wight!
Between the noontide and the night.

Between the noontide and the night
Low words were breathed, eyes spoke delight;
Rare visions rose of fairy lands,
Where toil lies bound to love's commands,
And life grew Heaven, and Heaven was bright
Between the noontide and the night.

"OUR STORY TELLER."

MY AVENGER.

The day, while walking down Broadway to my place of business, I chanced to pause in passing (as I often did) at the window of a well-known picture dealer, wherein that morning was exposed the painting of the "Sleeping Duenna." Struck by the marvellous resemblance borne by the heroine to the young girl whose face had so charmed me, I entered the shop and inquired the price of the picture. Five minutes later I was its possessor. No omnious forebodings filled my soul as I looked upon the scene of falsehood, jealousy, and despair therein portrayed; to me the picture taught no lesson, conveyed no warning; and I quitted the store with a fresh dream of Maude Pemberton's loveliness floating before my mental vision.

I pass over all the details respecting the time and place where I first made her acquaintance, as well as the whole history of my wooing. Looking back on that period, I can but cry aloud in bitter indignation at my own folly, O blind—blind fool! duped by the soft lustre of a young girl's eyes, maddened by the sweetness of her smile, was your punishment greater than your weak deserved?

And yet I think I can plead some excuse. I have seen more beautiful women than Maude Pemberton, but I have never seen one who was more fascinating; not with the graceful and practised whiles of an accomplished woman of the world, or the sparkling witcheries of a brillant conversationalist; but with a charm more novel and potent than either. Her art wore an impenetrable mask of artlessness. She attracted by all the winning graces of a naive and lovely child, joined to the tact and savoir faire of a practised coquette. The very character of her beauty, her large soft blue eyes with their expression of innocent wonder her small expressive mouth, whose flexible lines varied with every passing emotion, her delicate features, wavy sunny hair, and rose-leaf complexion, all aided in producing the effect she desired. It was impossible to look at those innocent eyes, that childish mouth, and believe that the soul therein revealed could harbor a thought of evil or of guile. At least such was my conviction, and I never wavered in it, not even when all my acquaintances, whether friends or foes, on learning of my devotion to Miss Pemberton, hastened to me to utter words of warning and advice. For the young lady in question was well known in the fashionable circles of New York. She had been "talked about," as the saying is, and the hero of the romance was one of those characters who infest society as the cobra de capello does the dwelling houses of India, gliding about on a poisonous mission of destructiveness; a married flirt of notoriously bad character, but of excellent social standing, by name Gordon Arnold. He was a very handsome man, with soft, sleepy hazel eyes, and manners that in languor matched his eyes, while his voice was always pitched to that tender undertone that is so effective with women; and he invariably conversed with a lady in such tones and with such looks, that a bystander on beholding them would have sworn he was uttering the most fervent protestations of love, though his talk would probably be about the last party or the newest opera. He was tall, slightly built, and of a delicate appearance, and the interesting pallor of his complexion was set off by the dark fringes of a silky-looking but very heavy moustache. He had married one of the greatest heiresses that had ever graced New York society, and she or her guardians had taken the precaution of having all her large fortune so tied up that her husband could not touch it; an arrangement which, it whispered, had prevented the elopement of the fascinating Gordon with a brilliant married lady, the funds for the proposed trip not being forthcoming on the gentleman's part.

Such was the personage whose name scandal had coupled with that of Miss Pemberton. The Pemberton family were in very reduced circumstances, the father having died insolvent some years before, and the widow and the children, comprising besides Maude two younger girls and two boys still younger, had been forced to live in a very simple and retired manner. But the charms and social graces of the eldest daughter had insured her a position in fashionable society, and no inconsiderable share of admiration from its votaries. Mrs. Pemberton was a weak, foolish woman utterly incapable of guiding or governing her children; so that when the *roue* Gordon Arnold singled out Maude as the object of his compromising attentions, she was powerless to interfere. The young lady was only too charmed to be the chosen Cynthia of Mr. Arnold's mintes. Gossips whispered, elderly matrons shook their heads, and gay youths looked askance and smiled whenever the pair in question were seen promenading together in the suburbs of the city, or conversing in whispers at some place of public resort. Married ladies of severe principle began to "cut" Miss Pemberton, and modest girls ceased to visit her, and the affair was beginning to assume a serious phase it was suddenly announced that Mrs. Gordon Arnold had been ordered to Europe by her physician, and that she, with her husband and children, was to sail in a few days for Havre. Of course it was immediately rumored that jealousy was the cause of Mrs. Arnold's sudden loss of health; and scandal-mongers even declared that a separation was the penalty she was prepared to inflict on her husband, in case he refused to accompany her. But the fascinating Gordon was too fully alive to the advantages procured for him by his wife's large income to object; and at the time I first made Miss Pemberton's acquaintance, the Arnold family had been absent in Europe for nearly a year.

Such was the tale which my friends as well as my foes hasten to pour into my unwilling ears so soon as my attentions to Maude Pemberton became an established fact. I listended with stubborn incredulity, mentally accusing the speakers of gross exaggeration, if not of actual falsehood; and with indignation against those who could so misrepresent the girlish imprudence, the ardent friendship of that naive and candid soul rising hot within my breast. It was after one of these conversations that I hastened to purchase the splendid parure of turquoises and diamonds which was my first gift to her, and I went from listening to another to offer her my hand. Opposition and warning only confirmed me in my mad passion, only rendered me more determined to make amends to this cruelly-wronged angel by making her my wife. Again I cry aloud in bitter scorn at my own folly, Blind, blind!

Well, one lovely day in autum we were married. It was quite a gay wedding, and the bride's veil and flounces of costly point applique were deservedly admired, and next week obtained the distinction of a paragraph in the "Home Journal." I say "costly" advisedly, for before we had been married six weeks Maude came to me, drowned in tears and with the dressmaker's bill in her hands. "Poor mamma has lost so much money," she sobbed, "and it will just ruin her to pay this horrible bill. Dear Richard,"—and the blue eyes overflowed and the rosebud mouth quivered,—"will not you?" And I did.

A few weeks after my marriage I received from a friend who had long resided in Russia a gift of a great shambling black puppy, which, he assured me, was a remarkably fine specimen of the purest race of the Siberian bloodhound. I cannot say that I fully appreciated his present at the time I received it; but as the creature increased in size and beauty, and displayed wonderful intelligence as well as affection for me, I speedily became very fond of him, and Czar was my constant companion, going down with me to my place of business every morning, and never quitting my side during the day. My wife never could endure him; she called him "a horrid beast," and professed to be terribly afraid of him, though he was gentleness itself to all members of the household, and only displayed his ferocity when unauthorized intruders made their appearance about the premises.

(To be Continued in our next.)

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FIRST SESSION

OF THE

SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Twelfth Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Saturday, January 14, 1871.

[*Continued from our last Number.*]

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Stamps, of Jefferson, presented a petition of the William Tell Hook and Ladder Company, of Mechanichan, parish of Jefferson Right Bank, which was read, and referred to the committee on Claims.

He also presented a petition of Mrs. Felonise *Haydel*, which was read, and referred to the committee on claims.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. J. B. Lott, of Rapides, called up the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the rules of the House be so amended as to empower the Speaker to appoint a committee on unfinished business, to consist of seven members.

Mr. Huston, of East Feliciana, by permission, offered the following resolution, which lies over under the rules:

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed by the Speaker to examine into the books, buildings and grounds, and report to this honorable body, as to the condition of the State Lunatic Asylum, located at Jackson, Louisiana: and that this committee be empowered to employ a clerk, to be paid the regular per diem of clerks of the House.

Mr. Otto, of Orleans, by permission, offered the following resolution, which lies over under the rules;

Resolved, That a special committee of three members of this body be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the books and accounts of the Louisiana State Penitentiary since the lease of that institution to Messrs. Huger & Jones, in 1868, to the present date, with power to appoint a clerk, and to send for persons and papers; and that said committee be instructed to report to this House without unnecessary delay.

Resolved, further, That the expense attending said examination shall be paid out of the contingent fund of this House.

Mr. Johnson, of Orleans, by permission, offered the following resolution, which was read and refered to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That a special committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, to inquire into the expediency of reducing the expenses of public printing in the parish of Orleans, and State of Louisiana: that the committee report what legislation is necessary as soon as possible.

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, by permission, offered the following resolution, which lies over under the rules:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker, on retrenchment and reform, with power to employ a clerk for thirty days.

Mr. Burch, of East Baton Rouge, by permission, offered the following resolution, which lies over under the rules:

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed by the Speaker, to take into consideration that portion of the Governor's message relative to the removal and re-establishment of the State Capitol and all the offices of the State officials at Baton Rouge, as well as the condition of the Public buildings of the State thereat, and the probable cost to the State for the repairing and renovating the same, including general information on said subject; that said committee shall have power to take the affidavits of witnesses and other testimony, including the testimony of architects, experts, contractors, and builders, as to the expediency and feasiblity of said repairs, and have summary process against persons and papers found necessary for the furtherance and of said investigation; and that they shall report by bill or otherwise to this House, at the earliest day practicable, and if possible during the present session of the Legislature.

Mr. Oplatek, of Orleans, by permission, offered the following resolution, which was read under a suspension of the rules, and adopted:

Resolved, That any special committee which comes under the jurisdiction of the standing committees, and in direct conflict with the same, shall not be tolerated and entertained by the Honorable Speaker and members of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Gaddis, of Orleans, by permission, offered the following resolution, which lies over under the rules:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House appoint five more additional pages, and said pages shall be distributed by the Sergeant-at-Arms to the several committee rooms.

Mr. Johnson, of Orleans, by permission offered the following resolution which lies over under the rules:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to purchase postage stamps to the amount of seven dollars and fifty cents for each member of this House, to be paid for out of the contingent fund.

Mr. Souer, of Avoyelles, called up the following resolution, which was read, and laid upon the table, upon motion of Mr. Stamps, of Jefferson.

Resolved, That the Speaker be authorized to appoint a special committee, to consist of three members, to be known as the committee on comparing bills, whose duty it shall be to compare and verify all the bills passing the House, so that they may be extract in language and character with the original bill.

Which lies over under the rules.

Mr. Quinn, of Orleans, by permission, offered the resolution, which lies over under the rules:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to furnish ice for the water coolers of this House during the session.

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, by permission, offered the following resolution, which lies over under the rules:

Resolved, That the special committee on apportionment be and are hereby instructed to make their report on Monday next, immediately after the reading of the journal, or in default thereof, to return to this House the apportionment bill committed to them, with or without amendments.

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, by permission, presented the following communication, which was read:

NEW ORLEANS, January 11, 1871.

To Hon. Mortimer Carr, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I hereby withdraw all claims, or pretended claims to a seat in the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in and for the Parish of Ascension, and commend to the favorable consideration of the House of Representatives the Hon. D. W. C. Brown.

Very Respectfully,

P. LANDRY.

And offered the following resolution relatives thereto, which was referred to the Committee on Elections, and qualifications, as was also the accompanying communication:

Be it Resolved, That the papers on file in the House of Representatives in the case of Landry, contesting the seat of General Brown as representative from the parish of Ascension, be withdrawn and returned to contestant.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The special committee, to whom was referred the apportionment bill, submitted the following report, through its chairman, which was received and accepted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives.

Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of apportionment, have, in part, attended to their duties.

With a view to the speedy accomplishment of the objects for which they were appointed, and to secure the harmonious action of both houses, they have met twice in joint session with the committee, appointed for the like purpose, by the Senate.

Your committee beg leave to report that they do not deem it competent in this House to proceed in the matter of apportionment until an official return of the number of inhabitants in the State has been made; that they have taken measures to obtain the same, from the proper officers, and would therefore report progress and ask leave to sit again.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS D. WORRAL,
Chairman.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Notices were given that the following entitled bills would be introduced at some future time:

By Mr. Kinsella, of Orleans:

A bill declaring forfeited the charter of the Louisiana State Lotterry Company.

A bill in reference to marriages among relatives.

A bill in reference to carrying concealed weapons.

By *Mr.* Brown, of Ascension:

An act entitled an act to enable parties claiming land by prescription under the laws of the State to apply to the District Court of the judicial district in which such lands may be situated to affirm their titles, and regulating the proceedings in such cases.

An act entitled an act to increase the revenue of the State, and to incorporate the New Orleans Lottery Company.

An act entitled an act to provide for the deepening of the water on the bar existing at Passe-a-l'Outre, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, to remove impediments to the navigation at said bar, and to provide for the issuance of bonds of the State of Louisiana in payment thereof, and to create a revenue to meet the payment of said bonds and the interest thereon.

By Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell:

A bill to reincorporate the town of Columbia, parish of Caldwell, and to define the limits thereof.

A bill for the improvement of the navigation of Bouf river, and asking State aid therefor.

A bill for the relief of Joseph L. Sizemore, Sheriff of the parish of Caldwell.

By Mr. Yorke, of Carroll:

A bill entitled an act to limit the liability of railroad corporations, their officers and employees, on account of loss of life or injury to the person in certain cases.

By Mr. Hempstead, of Iberville:

A bill giving to the different parishes in the State, except the parish of Orleans, the exclusive right to sell the property of successions.

By Mr. Murray, of Orleans:

A bill regulating the taxes on coffee-houses and third-class groceries in the city of New Orleans.

By Mr. Mahoney, of Plaquemine:

A bill to repeal act No. 102, entitled "an act to improve the sanitary condition of the city of New Orleans, and to grant certain privileges to the New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company.

By Mr. Williams, of Orleans:

An act to cause a culvert to be constructed on Canal street, from Claiborne street to St. Patrick street, in the city of New Orleans.

By Mr. Fontelieu, of Vermillion:

An act to facilitate the transaction of judicial business in the District Courts of the State of Louisiana.

By Mr. Bentley, of St. Mary:

An act entitled an act to amend an act entitled "an act to regulate public education in the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans, and to raise revenue for that purpose."

By Mr. Davidson, of Livingston:

An act to repeal the act entitled "An act to improve the sanitary condition of the city of New Orleans, and to grant certain privileges to the New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company," act No. 102.

By Mr. Lynch, of Iberville:

An act entitled an act to incorporate the Iberville Collegiate Institute, in the parish of Iberville.

By Mr. Lott, of Rapides:

An act granting certain privileges to the Louisiana Canal and Land improvement Company.

By Mr. Ringgold, of Orleans:

An act to incorporate the Charity Hospital Lottery Association of the city of New Orleans, and providing for a revenue for the support of said hospital, and the conducting of the said lottery under the auspices of the State Lottery Commissioners, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Kenner, of Orleans:

An act to define the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace for the parish of Orleans in all civil causes, when the amount claimed does not exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest and costs.

By Mr. Johnson, of Orleans:

An act for the relief of Lewis Johnson, of New Orleans.

By Mr. Saliniere:

An act for the relief of the Supervisor of Registration of the State of Louisiana.

By Mr. Worrall, of Jefferson:

An act to regulate the conduct of street railroads, and to enforce the forfeiture of violated street railroad charters.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Previous notice having been given, House Bill No. 19 an act entitled "An act to redistrict the Police jury wards of the parish of Livingston," which was put upon its first reading.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule the bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Previous notice having been given, House bill No. 20, an act entitled an act to regulate loans, was put upon its first reading.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rules, the bill underwent its second reading, and was referred to the committee on Banks and Banking.

Previous notice having been given, House bill No. 21, an act entitled an act to regulate and preserve the public peace in, and to prohibit unlawful and lewd conduct at places of amusement in the State of Louisiana, and for other purposes, was put upon its first reading

The constitutional rules having been suspended, the bill was put upon its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Previous notice having been given, House bill No. 22, an act entitled an act to amend and re enact sections, one, three and five of "an act to provide for the removal of obstructions in Bayou Bartolomew, and to improve the navigation of the same, and making an appropriation therefor," approved March 5, 1870, was put on its first reading.

The constitutional rules were suspended, the bill was read a second time by titled and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Previous notice having been given, House bill No. 23, an act entitled an act for the relief of Andrew Freamet & Co.: levee contractors, wrs read for the first time.

The constitutional rules were suspended the bill read a second time, and was referred to the Committee on Claims.

By permission, Mr. Blount, of Natchitoches, introduced House bill No. 24, an act entitled an act dispensing with advertizing in French language, etc., in the parish of Natchitoches, which was put on its first reading, under a suspension of the rules, and calendered.

Upon motion of Mr. Lynch, of Iberville, the House was adjourned until Monday next at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

Thirteenth Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Monday, January, 16. 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment Speaker Carr in the chair.

The roll was called and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Carr, Abel, Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrett, Barrow, Belot, *Bentley*, Bickham, *Blunt*, Brewster, *Broussard*, *Brown*, Bryan, *Buchanan*, Buckingham, *Burch*, Butler, Chachere, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, W. Harper, Huston, Hynms, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Kinsella, Laurent, Llambias, H. Lott, J, *B.* Lott, *Mahoney*, *Marie*, *Marvin*, *Matthews*, *Meadows*, *Moncure*, *Moore*, *Morphy*, *Morris*, *Murray*, Oug, Oplatek: Otto, Overton, Pond, Raby. Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Smith, Stamps, Stanton, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Tournoir, Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—88.

Quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with on motion of *Mr.* Stamps, of Jefferson, and it was approved.

The Speaker announced the following special committees:

To investigate the affairs of the *Board* of Public Works—W. R. Wheyland, of Sabine, George L. Smith of Caddo; Norbert A. Llambias, of Orleans; Henry Raby, of Natchitoches; Horace Jordan of Richland.

To examine the books and affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration—H. H. Stevens, of Jackson; John Garstkamp, of Jefferson; J. C. *Meadows*, of Claiborne.

To investigate the affairs of the Ship Island Canal Company, and the affairs of the Lake *Borgne* and *Mexican* Gulf Ship Canal—David Young, of Concordia; Schuyler *Marvin*, of Catahoula; Adolphe Tureaud, of St. James.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, by permission, offered the following resolution, which was read, under a suspension of the rules, and adopted:

Resolved, That the special committee on Metropolitan Police affairs be and the same is hereby empowered to send for persons and papers.

Ma. *Barker*, of Lafourche, by permission, offered the following resolution, which lies over under the rules.

Resolved, Thas Rule Thirty-four be so amended as to read. empower the Speaker to appoint a standing committee of five (5) members, to be styled the Committee on Swamp Lands.

By permission, Mr. Harry Lott, of Rapides, introduced the following resolution, which was read and adopted and referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

WHEREAS, It is alleged that persons have been returned as elected to this House, and are now occupying seats as members thereof who were not eligible under the constitution at the time of the election; therefore be it

Resolved, That all such cases of alleged ineligibility be referred to the Committtee on Elections for investigation, and that the said committee be instructed to ascertain whether any persons are holding seats in this body who are not eligible, either by reason or non-residence or by not being citizens of the State, or for any other reason and make early report thereon. And in such investigation they are authorized to send for persons and papers, and shall cause the testimony taken to be prited for the use of the House. Such cases shall take precedence over all other business before said committee; and if, in the examination of any case of contest which has heretofore been, or may hereafter be submitted to the said Committee on Elections, they shall find that the sitting member or contestant is ineligible, they shall so report to this House, which report shall be accompanied with the testimony taken, and shall not further consider the claim of the person so disqualified without the further order of the House. And no compensation for per diem or mileage will be allowed by the House to any person or claimant who shall have been ineligible to the office of Representative in the General Assembly of this State at the time of election. *But* any contestant who is himself eligible shall not be debarred from prosecuting his claim to a seat. *Be* it further

Resolved, That any person making charges of ineligibility against any member of the House may appear by himself or counsel before the Committee on Elections, to prosecute the same.

Mr. Burch, of East *Baton* Rouge, called up the following resolution, which was read and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings:

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed by the Speaker to take into consideration that portion of the Governor's message relative to the removal and re-establishment of the State Capitol, and all the offices of the State officials at *Baton* Rouge, as well as the condition of the Public buildings of the State thereat, and the probable cost to the State for the repairing and renovating the same, including general information on said subject; that said committee shall have power to take the affidavits of witnesses and other testimony, including the testimony of architects, experts, contractors and builders, as to the expediency and feasibility of said repairs, and have summary process against persons and papers found necessary for the furtherance of said investigation; and that they shall report by bill or otherwise to this House, at

Continued on Third Page.

THE LOUISIANIAN.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1871.

Wm. G. BROWN.—Editor.

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FOR-LORNE.

Rumor declared a day or two ago that Minister Schenk would sail on the first of March, as Representative of the United States Government at the Court of St. James, and that he was clothed with full power to settle the Alabama Claims. A more recent report says that the Marquis of Lorne, a stotch nobleman, and prospective son in law of Queen Victoria will soon be sent to this country and that he will be clothed with full powers to finally negotiate in this perplexing question.

The Queen's speech with reference to the question does'nt seem to us, to indicate that there is proposed to do more than this.—This arrangement will, by common consent, include all claims for compensation which have been or may be made by each government, or by its citizens, upon the other.

The attitude of this Government that England was wrong and unfriendly during the war, and owes reparation to the United State, and her assertion that she was not, and owes no such reparation, will in all probability continue for some time to excite fellings of exacerbation and bitterness on both sides of the water. It is to be lamented that two such powers united by so many interests should have an element of such estrangement as this question threatens to involve, if not perpetuate to an indefinite period, and then break out in all its vindictive fury at a moment when one government or the other should become involved in peril from other sources, and perhaps engaged in some struggle threatening its very existence.

The British Parliament was opened on Feb. 9, by the Queen in person. Both Houses were present in full numbers, and it is said that the galleries were will crowded with spectators. As usual with such utterances Her Britannic Majesty reviews the immediate condition of surrounding nations, and the relations which her own government sustains towards them. There are two items in this document particularly interesting to Americans at this juncture; the fisheries, and the Alabama claims. The Queen says:

"For the fisheries, I have suggested the appointment of a joint committee; and I have agreed to a proposal of the President that this commission be authorized, at the same time and in the same manner, to resume the consideration of the questions growing out of the late war. This arrangement will, by common consent, include all claims for compensation which are or may be made by each government or its citisens upon the other.

I have, therefore, engaged in amicable communication with the President of the United States in order to determine the most convenient mode of treatment for these matters. I have suggested the appointment of a joint commission, and I have agreed to the proposal of the President that this commission shall be authorized, at the same time, and in the same manner, to resume a consideration of the claims growing out of the circumstances of the late war."

A Bill amending the School Law and increasing the salaries of the Division Superintendents and Secretaries passed through the House of Representatives on Tuesday last. The vote by which this measure finally passed is significant. The vote was 83 to 4. This is a "consummation" which we confess we are agreeably disappointed in witnessing. And we hail it as an indication of the dawn of a period not far distant when the people—the whole people of this State, united by one common bond, recognizing one common object, laboring together for the promotion of one common aim, will mutually obliterate the memories of the past, former relations, and recognizing one in the other, a fellow man and a co-worker, unite in friendly competition for the realization of the dreams of the ages.

"The following extract from the letter of the New Orleans correspondent to the *Rapides Gazette* of Feb. 4, bears rather heavily on the Third Ward School Board, and its menagement of affairs. Perhaps some of the friends of Education in that locality might spare a moment to enquire into the correctness of these allegations. Our colums are "open to all and influenced by none" gentlemen.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Legislature will doubtless make some very material changes in regard to the Public School laws, before the close of the session. We think there is room for improvement assuredly for of all the expensive humbugs, that ever a people were taxed to support, this precious school system caps the climax.

Mr. Editor permit us to describe one of the third Ward School rooms. It is in that classic retreat on Gravier Street, between *H*oward and Liberty. A low dreary back room on the ground floor poorly ventilated—entered by an alley-way always wet and muddy. A few, half-decayed boards placed on bricks is the furniture of the room and huddled in this little room are *eighty children taught by one teacher.* You can well imagine the pupils make rapid progress. Indeed we knew one little boy who went five months to a similar school, and did not at the expiration of that time know one of the letters of the Alphabet, and yet a lady friend afterward taught the child his letters in one afternoon. Somebody is wrong, somebody is to blame. Is this infamous, expensive farce to continue to be imposed upod the people under the name of Public School.

We publish another letter to-day from the pen of "Colored *M*an" in continuation of his strictures on our "Enfranchisement" paragraph. This article presents no features which necessitate any further comment from us, and we therefore give our friend his "full swing" this time.

ORDINATION—Very interesting ordination Services took place at Straight University, last Sunday evening. The spacious Chapil was filled to its utmost to witness the Ceremony. Mr. William O. King, a graduate of Oberlin Theological Seminary, having come into our State to do missionary labor, was set apart to the work of the gospel ministry. Rev. J. A. Noruger made the opening prayer, Rev. Henry Lewin read the scriptions. Rev. J. W. Healy preached the Sermon. Rev. S. W. Rogers offerred the ordaining prayer, and Rev. Mr. Maybeen of Michigan gave the charge to the candidate. Rev. Mr. King promisses large usefulness in his missionary work.

☞ Straight University, corner Esplanade and Derbigny Streets. Rev. C. H. Thompson, D. D., Preacher to the University. Sabbath services, at 11 A. M. Sabbath school, at 3 o'clock P. M, Weekly lecture, Wednesday evening. Dr. Thompson has reached the city, and will preach to-day. "Whosoever will let him come and take the water of life freely."

Earl De Gray was to leave England on February 10, as President of the Commission to settle the Alabama Claims.

(OUR CORRESPONDENCE.)

REVIEW OF "ENFRANCHISEMENT."

(FOR THE LOUISIANIAN.)

Mr. Editor, having begged the favor of your colums to present a few thoughts upon your editorial on "enfranchising" the late rebels, I now desire to give some evidences of the great danger to our people, that Republicans of whom you speak, appear to be afraid of. It is well for us to be guided by facts, not by arguments, for facts are stubborn things, and will stand good when all the rubbish of false reasoning is cast down.

When men are disposed to oppress their fellowmen, no acts of goodnes that the weak may have done for the strong, will have any weight to prevent it.

All the good the Egyptians had received from Joseph, did not prevent them in a few years from oppressing his seed, till God himself had to undertake and deliver them.

We know that we have been sorely oppressed in this land, and we also know the people who held us in bondage. Of course then, we must have been delivered by the consent of the so-called owner, or without it. Now sir, both wings of Democracy, call them the "White Man's Party," or the "Progressive Democracy," or as in other parts they are called the "Conservative Party" or the "Citizens," for the old creature has assumed many shapes and forms to keep on some kind of legs; but all unite in the conclusion, that, *the Amendments to the Constitution*, by the Republican Party, *are unconstitutional, and null and void.*

The question now really is with them, "if we can only remove the Republican Party, that defends the negro in his Rights, it will be but a small job to settle the matter with the negro!"

All they want is, to get the men of their Party in the right place, and as they now say, the Rights we hold under Republican Administration, of the Federal and State Governments are unlawful; they will make what they call laws to suit their views of what the Constitution first designed, and from decisions even judge Taney's they will place negroes outside of the provisions of the Constitution of these United States. And now sir, having obtained the help of colored voters to secure their purposes, however deceptive they have obtained them, the army and navy of the United States under their control, what kind of a resistance could the colored people make against such a power?

Let the story of two hundred and fifty years of the vilest oppression the sun ever shone on, answer!

But again, if one of the Amendments is null and void, as says the Democracy, then all of them are. We have it then narrowed down to this, whenever a person or a party holds anything by a supposed law, and that which was supposed or declared lawful by the power that then was, and that power is superceeded by a party that stands in direct opposition to all the rights claimed by the former, with the removal of the party, the rights all cease. For instance, a man steals his neighbors horse, as long as he keeps out of the reach of the law his claim is in full force, but he is met in some distant part of the country by a detective, or the owner, how long does he retain that horse after the *C*ourt before whom he is tried decides his claim to the horse is null and void?

Are there no fears then on our part? *S*hall we let anybody and every body vote? No sir. We are not yet secure enough for all that.

We have not in many States of this Union received the benefit of the 14th amendment or Civil Rights Bill, and in all the Southern States, in which I have been permitted to travel, do I find the smoking car for colored ladies and gentlemen. And if they don't take that, they are beaten, or left. Paying the same fare as any one else; and yet no no fear of a new force coming in those States to oppose that amendment.

In this State, where I live, sir, even now, are suits pending where the Judge of the Court refused to admit the testimony of a colored man against a white person. And why, because the Judge is of the party that decides the whole batch of Amendments are inconstitutional!

Ku Klux are killing our men almost in sight of the State Capitol, and the Governor declares he has not power to prevent it. Were these colored men murdering white men, would not the Governor find power to prevent it? Nay! would not the Sheriff of the country find power to do it?

And yet "no fears about rebels voting all over the country." If they are allowed to vote, they of course will hold office.

Would not a colored man's rights be most sacred in such hands, when the Republicans were out of their way? In conclusion I beg of you Mr. Editor, to look at Pennsylvania, and almost all the States of this Union, colored men voted in them. But sir, they were influenced to vote for Democrats, with a promise of hard money when the Whigs were for United States Bank. And in the keystone State the Democratic party took the votes from every colored man in that State and from 1828 till 1870 no colored man was allowed to vote. Yet no fears in the South!

COLORED MAN.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 24, 1871.

LIVING DOWN A PREJUDICE.

We copy the following from the Newark Evening Courier:

Rev. Dr. Charles H. Thompson's duties at Straight University, will include those of Biblical History and Preacher before the University. The judgment indicated in the choice of Dr. Thompson is keen sighted. Dr. Thompson is not only a thorough African in color and feature; a scholar of an order that has received the stamp of approval from the learned gentlemen who compose our Newark *P*resbytery, as well as of scholars in various other quarters, but he is a most thorough gentleman; one who accepts the fact of his being an African of full blood, with a feeling that is well nigh exultant in the intensity of its self-respect and in the realization of the power of that blood, when cultured, to triumph over the slurs which hands unguided by perception have flung upon it, and do not cease to fling. He enters with joy upon the great work which is now upon his race, of living down the prejudice against them which years have developed.

This prejudice, like all prejudice, is dull at recognizing good qualities amidst such as strike the accustomed eye as objectionable. It is like the prejudice which homliness of exterior begets at sight and keeps alive until actual contact with the beauty of spirit which may lie underneath has been perceived and felt. A homely man or woman frequently excites aversion at first, which feeling may change into respect and admiration afterwards; while beauty of person usually fascinates at first to become afterwards not any sort of shield against the feeling of disrespect which may afterwards arise in an associate's mind when the superficial character that underlies is discovered. The world is not to blame for its prejudice against negro color and feature. The blame rests with the demagogues who have used the popular prejudice for party ends. No better means than the one chosen in the selection of Dr. Thompson could easily have been found. He is not actually homely, though. An expression of soul is in his face. Newark may pride itself upon having furnished the very man needed for so important a position as he is called upon to fill.

VARIETIES.

WHAT IS IN THE BEDROOM.—If two persons are to occupy a bedroom during the night, let them step on a weighing scale as they retire, and then again in the morning. Frequently there will be a loss of two or more pounds, and the average loss throughout the year will be a pound of matter, which has gone off from their bodies, partly from the lungs, and partly from the pores of the skin. This escaped material is carbonic acid, and decayed animal matter or poisonous exhaustion. This is diffused in the air in part, and part in the bed clothes. If a single ounce of wool or cotton be burned in a room it will so completely saturate the air that one can hardly breathe, though there is only one ounce of foreign matter in the air. If an ounce of cotton be burned every half an hour during the night, the air will be kept continually saturated with smoke, unless there be be an open window or door for its escape. Now, the sixteen ounces thus formed is far less poisonous than the sixteen exhalations from the lungs and bodies of those who have lost a pound in weight during the eight hours of sleeping; for while the dry smoke is mainly taken into the lungs, the damp odors from the body are absorbed into the pores of the whole body. Need more be said to show the importance of having bedrooms well ventilated, and of thoroughly airing the bed clothes in the morning, before packing them up in the form of a neatly made bed.

Xenia, Ohio, girls have a pleasing habit of kissing strangers in the street, and then wildly screaming, "Oh, my! I thought it was cousin Charlie!"

Wickliffe, the defaulting State Auditor, is in Canada, not as slick looking as he was when playing mountebank in New Orleans.—*Homer Illiad.*

KING WILLIAM, on being asked what he thought was the most wonderful thing in Versailles, replied by quoting the words of the Doge of Genoa to Louis XIV.: "*C'est tien m'y voir.*" (It is to find myself here.)

Geneva fairly overflows with titled exiles. Isabella of Spain and Henry V. of France lead the royalties—the latter under the modest title of M. Aubry. Prince Plon-Plon and his wife; Princess Clotilde, lead the minor notables. Having sold their luxurious villa, Prangi, they live quite plainly in a hotel. A number of ladies and gentlemen of the Court cluster about these Imperial relics, and two or three ex-Prefects keep up the illusion of the old days of riotous festivity. There are several editors of the late *regime*, M. Villemessant, of the *Figaro*, among them.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

VERSAILLES, February 10.—Returns from eleven departments indicate the election of Bonapartists, Orleanists and clerical candidates. But very few republicans will be returned.

The duration of the armistice will probably be extended, so the Assembly may have time to work of restoration.

[Special to the New York Heral.]

VERSAILLES' February 8.—Yesterday eighty field gund and one hundred and forty thousand rifles were delivered at Ivry and Vanves. Things look gloomy to-day, and exploration of the cause is precluded. Paris may be entered before the nineteenth.

Preparations are making for a heavy bombardment, should possible complications occur.

Bismarck is again quite ill. His condition causes great uneasiness.

LONDON, February 10.—A dispatch from Berlinsays the war contributions of 200,000,000 francs which were exacted from Parish have been apportioned: 150,000,000 francs to North Germany, and 50,000,000 to South Germany.

BASEL, Feb. 11.—The veritable cattle plague has appeared among the immense herds of cattle going to Paris. It is impossible to bury the dead cattle. Their caresses are loaded on war vessels, taken to sea and sunk.

There seems to be scarcely a doubt that the election in France has resulted in a conservative triumph.

The usual routes to Paris have all been reopened, and travel restored.

A dispatch from Lille says that a monarchical triumph in the Department of the North is certain.

Dijon and Toulon, have elected republicans.

Nantez, Chalons and Auch, and the Departments of Creuse, Mayenne, Vendome and Loir, have chosen conservative, moderate, or liberal union candidates.

No extension of the armistice will be declared unsil it is known whether the National Assemlily favor peace.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10, Evening.—Cotton market flat and irregular; Uplands 7d.; sales 8000 bales 1000 of which were for export and speculation. Cotton of all classes about 513,000, of which 398,000 are American.

Sales of cotton made on ship named at New Orleans in February, at 7¾d. for Middling Orleans.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—We notice a fair inquiry for the better qualities, which are scarce, but the lower grades are neglected. Sales thus far about 1000 bales, at prices showing no material change.

Yesterday's operations embraced 10,5000 bales, the market closing at 10¾@11⅛c. for Low Ordinary, 11¼@11⅝c. for Ordinary, 12¼@14c. for Good Ordinary, 13¼@14¼c. for Low Middling, 14¼@14¾c. for Middling, 15@15½c. for Strict Middling, and —@15½c. for Good Middling.

A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

Will be given at Lyceum Hall (City Hall) on Monday evening, February 13th 1871, for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church on Camp Street, near Thalia, by a committee of ladies, on which occasion the following amateurs will have the honor of appearing:

Mrs. Isabella Yeiser.
Miss Ada Stackhouse.
Miss Mary Stackhouse.
Miss Emma Stackhouse.
Miss Katie Mc Kay.
Mr. Arthur B. Williams.
Mr. J. Henri Burch.
Mr. David Ellis, of New York, the celebrated colored Shakespearian reader.

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AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

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The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

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J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent, Mississippi Central Railroad.
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Magazine street, cor. St. Andrew.

(Continued from first Page.)

the earliest day practicable, and if possible during the present session of the Legislature.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications, through its chairman, submitted the following report, which was read and received:

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.
New Orleans, January 16, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Elections and Qualifications ask leave to report that Thomas Ong, the sitting member from the parish of St. Bernard, and Dewitt C. Brown, the sitting member from Ascension, are entitled to be and are hereby confirmed in their seats as the representatives of their respective parishes in this House.

CHARLES S. ABELL,
Chairman.

Mr. Mahoney, of Plaquemines, moved that the election be referred back to the people.

Ruled out of order.

Mr. Thompson, of St. Tammany, moved that the report of the committee and the evidence in the cases referred to be printed, laid upon the desks of the members, and made the special order of the day for Thursday next, at one o'clock P. M.

Mr. Kenner, of Orleans, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Upon which motion, Messrs. Artoine and Barrett called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abell, Adolphe, Barrett, Bently, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Buckingham, Burch, Carter, Crawford, Darinsburg, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Faulkner, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Hyams, Kenner, Laurent, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, Morris, Ong, Overton, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Souer, Stanton, Tounoir, Tureaud, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke—56.

Nays: Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrow, Bickham, Broussard, Butler, Charchere, Darby, Davidson, Durio, Ellis, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, W. Harper, Johnson, Kearson, Killen, Kinsella, Mahoney, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Murray, Oplatek, Otto, Pond, Sartain, Stamps, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Ullman—36.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed.

Mr. Kenner, of Orleans, moved the adoption of the report of the committee.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, moved that the House take a recess of twenty minutes, so as to extend the courtesies of the House to the Western Press Association.

Carried.

After the recess had expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker.

The question before the House previous to the recess being the motion to adopt the report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, the yeas and nays were called thereon by Messrs. Young, of Concordia, and Yorke, of Carroll, with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, Bently, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Burch, Carter, Darinsburg, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Faulkner, Floyd, Gaddis, Garstkamp, Huston, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Kinsella, Laurent, H. Lott, Lynch, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Tounoir, Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Concordia, Washington, of Assumption, Waters, Wheyland, H. Williams, Wilson, Worroll, Yorke—59.

Nays: Barker, Bickham, Broussard, Butler, Chachere, Darby, Davidson, Durio, Ellis, Fontelieu, Huston, Killen, Mahoney, Meadows, Moncure, Pond, Schumaher, Stevens, Thompson, Young—20.

The motion to adopt prevailed.

Mr. Souer, of Avoyelles, moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

Mr. Kenner, of Orleans, moved to lay that motion on the table, which was carried.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Morphy, of Orleans, gave notice that he would, at some future time, introduce an act to incorporate the Louisiana Aid Association.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, gave notice that he would, at some future time, introduce an act to incorporate the Louisiana State Deposit Bank.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Previous notice having been given, House bill No. 25, an act to change the time of holding the parish courts in the Eleventh Judicial District, and to empower the Parish Judges to transact all kinds of business at each term, and to authorize the Parish Judges of Claiborne, Bienville, Jackson and Union to fix the terms of their respective courts, was put upon its first reading.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule the bill underwent its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Previous notice having been given, House bill No. 26, an act to repeal an act entitled "an act to improve the sanitary condition of the city of New Orleans and to grant certain privileges to the New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company," No. 102 of the extra session of the Legislature of 1870, was read.

The constitutional rule having been suspended, the bill was put upon its second reading and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Under a previous notice House bill No. 27, an act for the relief of the citizens of Bienville parish, was put upon its first reading and calendared. Likewise House bill No. 28, an act to incorporate the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, was read for the first time, and under a suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

House bill No. 29, an act to create the parish of Webster and providing for the complete organization thereof, and the removal of the seat of justice of Bossier parish from Bellvue to Benton until a permanent parish site is selected by Senator S. M. Thomas and three Representatives of said parish, or a majority of them, was placed on its first reading, previous notice having been given, and was calendared for a second reading.

Previous notice having been given, House bill No. 30, an act to authorize Mrs. Stella Bradley Hunter to change her name, was put upon its first reading.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill was put upon its second reading and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Previous notice having been given, House bill No. 31, an act for the relief of W. H. Vaughn, was put upon its first reading.

The constitutional rule being suspend, ed, the bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Previous notice having been given, House bill No 32, an act to purchase five hundred copies of a treatise on attachments, with notes on the other conservatory writs, under the laws of the State of Louisiana, by Kimball A. Cross, was put upon its first reading.

The constitutional rule was suspended, the bill read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Previous notice having been given, House bill No 33, an act granting a leave of absence to Robert Ray, Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District Court, was put on its first reading.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill was read a second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Previous notice having been given, House bill No 34, petitioning Congress to devise some plan by which a common school education may be generally and uniformly extended to the youth of the United States, was put upon its first reading.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the bill underwent its second reading, and was referred to the Committee on Public Education.

Previous notice having been given, House bill No 35, an act for the relief of Bramstein and Bender, was put on its first reading.

The constitutional rule having suspended, the bill was put upon its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Previous notice having been given, House bill No 36, An act to incorporate the Friendship Fire Company No 3, of Carrollton, was put upon its first reading.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule the bill was placed upon its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, by permission, at this time, offered the following preamble and resolutions which was read, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from among us Hon. Joshua W. Coleman, member elect to the House of Representatives from the parish of Tensas; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of our colleague, this House do now adjourn to meet Tuesday, seventeenth, at twelve o'clock; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Senate and to the family of the deceased.

And the House was accordingly adjourned.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

Fourteenth Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carr in the chair.

The roll was called and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Carr, Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrett, Barrow, Belot, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buchman, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Carter, Chachere, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Damas, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gardner, W. Harper, Hyams, Kearsor, Killen, Kinsella, Laurent, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir, Tureand, Ullman, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—84.

Quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Upon motion of Mr. Morris, of Ascension, the reading of the journal was dispensed with, and it was approved.

The Speaker announced the following special Committee to Examine the Books and Accounts of the Auditor of the State:

Isaac Ullman, of New Orleans, Chairman; James B. Wands, of Tangipahoa; Paulin Fontelieu, of Vermilion; Horace Jourdan, of Ouachita.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, called up the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table by a rising vote of fifty-two yeas to thirteen nays, upon motion of Mr. Yorke of Carroll:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker, on retrenchment and reform, with power to employ a clerk for thirty days.

Mr. Souer, of Avoyelles, moved a reconsideration of the vote taken on yesterday, whereby the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

WHEREAS, It is alleged that persons have been returned as elected to this House, and are now occupying seats as members thereof who were not eligible under the constitution at the time of the election; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all such cases of alleged ineligibility be referred to the Committee on Elections for investigation, and that the said committee be instructed to ascertain whether any persons are holding seats in this body who are not eligible, either by reason of non-residence or by not being citizens of the State, or for any other reason, and make early report thereon. And in such investigation they are authorized to send for persons and papers, and shall cause the testimony taken to be printed for the use of the House. Such cases shall take precedence over all other business before said committee; and if, in the examination of any case of contest which has heretofore been, or may hereafter be submitted to the said Committee on Elections, they shall find that the sitting member or contestant is ineligible, they shall so report to this House, which report shall be accompanied with the testimony taken, and shall not further consider the claim of the person so disqualified without the further order of the House. And no compensation for per diem or mileage will be allowed by the House to any person or claimant who shall have been ineligible to the office of Representative in the General Assembly of this State at the time of election. But any contestant who is himself eligible shall not be debarred from prosecuting his claim to a seat. Be it further

Resolved, That any person making charges of ineligibility against any member of the House may appear by himself or counsel before the Committee on Elections, to prosecute the same.

Carried.

He also moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost by a rising vote of thirty-four yeas to thirty-eight nays.

Mr. Antoine, of Orleans, by permission, offered the following resolution, which lies over under the rules:

Resolved, That the rules of order of this House be so amended as to authorize the Speaker to appoint a standing Committee in the City or New Orleans, to consist of seven members.

By permission, Mr. Schumacher, of Orleans, offered the following resolution, which was read under a suspension of the rules:

Resolved. That every room rented for the use of standing or special committees of the House of Representatives must be situated within four squares of the State House, and that any room or house rented for the aforesaid purpose, which is not within four squares of the State House, shall not be paid for by the State of Louisiana.

Upon its adoption the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Barrett and Antoine, of Orleans, with the following result:

Yeas: Carr, Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrett, Belot, Bentley, Bickham, Bowen, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Burch, Butler, Carter, Chachere, Davidson, Demas, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Fontelieu, Geddis, Gardner, W. Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Hyams, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Laurent, Llambias, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir, Tureand, Ullman, Verrett, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—84.

Nays: Carr, Blunt, Brewster, Buckingham, Cochran, Crawford, Darinsburg, Davis, Dewees, Floyd, Garstkamp, P. Harper, Johnson, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Meadows, Nelson, Overton, Wands.

And the resolution was adopted.

By permission, Mr. Souer, of Avoyelles, offered the following resolution, which lies over under the rules:

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed by the Speaker, providing the subject matter does not conflict with the jurisdiction of any standing committee, to take into consideration that portion of the Governor's Message relating to life insurance companies, and that said committee make a rigid investigation of the condition and otherwise of all life, fire, marine and other insurance and assurance companies doing business in this State, regardless of the fact as to whether any of the said companies be incorporated by the State of Louisiana or otherwise, and said committee look into the names of all parties insured, the amount of insurance, the insurance of the annual policies, and the system of the scale of insurance, by-laws and charter of each company, and what revenue is or may be derived for the benefit of the State from such incorporations; what laws, if any, are necessary for the mutual protection of the insured and insurers, and as to the possibility of the adoption for the city of New Orleans of the system of a fire insurance patrol and fire marshall, for the protection of property and prevention of incendiarism as is now in force in the principal cities of the Union; also, as to the nature, character and practicability of insurance adopted and in force in the State of New York, and the sensibility of adopting said system in the State; that said committee shall have power to take the affidavits of witnesses and other testimony, including summary process against persons and papers found necessary for the furtherance of said investigation, and that they shall report by bill or otherwise to the House at the earliest day practicable, and if possible during the present session of the Legislature.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Notices were given that the following entitled bills would be introduced at some further time:

By Mr. J. B. Lott of Rapides:

An act entitled an act to authorize the Police Jury of the parish of Rapides to return the plank road leading from Alexandria to Cheneyville, to the use of the public, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Yorke, of Carroll:

An act for the purpose of cleaning out the Bunche's Bend Canal, in the parish of Carroll, and granting State aid for the same.

By Mr. Stanton, of Bossier.

An act authorizing the Governor to appoint a chief constable for the parish of Orleans, and all that portion of the parish of Jefferson within the corporate limits of the city of New Orleans.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Under previous notice, the following bills were introduced:

House bill No. 37, an act requiring all sales of succession property to be made by the sheriffs of the parishes in which the property is situated, except in the parish of Orleans, was put on its first reading.

The constitutional rules were suspended, the bill read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House bill No. 38, an act for the relief of Thomas L. Maxwell, late Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, was read and calendared.

House bill No. 39, an act to limit the liability of railroad corporations, their officers and employes, on account of loss of life or injury to the person in certain cases, was read.

The constitutional rules being suspended, the bill underwent its second reading, and was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

House bill No. 40, an act to deprive the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans in all civil causes when the amount claimed does not exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest and costs, was placed upon its first reading.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule the bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House bill No. 41, an act making an appropriation for the removing the obstructions from and improving the navigation in the rivers Pontchatapa, Bogue Loose and Bogue Chitto, in the parish of Washington, was read.

The constitutional rules were suspended, the bill put upon its second reading, and it was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

House bill No. 42, an act for the relief of W. B. Hyman, was placed upon its first reading.

The constitutional rules were suspended, the bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Claims.

House bill No. 43, an act entitled an act the better to regulate the practice of dentistry within the State of Louisiana, and to protect the public against the evils of charlatanism, was read.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rules the bill underwent a second reading, and was referred to the Committee on Public Health and Quarantine.

House bill No. 44, Burke & Co., was put upon its first reading.

The constitutional rules having been suspended, the bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Lands and Levees.

House bill No. 45, an act to incorporate the Iberville Collegiate Institute, in the parish of Iberville, was read.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rules, the bill was put upon its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Public Education.

House bill No. 46, an act to amend and reenact section one of an act entitled "An act relative to advertisements," No. 67 of the acts of the regular session of 1870, and providing for parochial, judicial and other advertising required to be made in the several parishes in this State in which there is no official journal, was put upon its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House bill No. 47, an act to change the time of holding the Parish Courts in the Eleventh Judicial District, and to empower the parish Judges to transact all kinds of business at each term, and to authorize the Parish Judges of Claiborne, Bienville, Jackson and Union to fix the term of their respective courts, which was read, and placed on the calendar for a second reading.

House bill No. 48, an act in relation to criminal offenses committed by insane persons, or persons alleged to be insane, and for other purposes, was read.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rules the bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House bill No. 49, an act to facilitate the transaction of judicial business in the District Court of the State of Louisiana, was placed upon its first reading.

The constitutional rules having been suspended, the bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House bill No. 50, an act to repeal an act approved March 16, 1848, entitled "an act to incorporate the town of Providence, in the parish of Carroll, and all acts amendatory thereto," was read.

The constitutional rules were suspended, the bill read a second time and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

House bill No. 51, an act for the relief of A. J. Oliver and George Albans and for the liquidation of the claims against the State, growing out of a contract for the improvement of Red river, was put upon its first reading.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill underwent its second reading, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and it was ordered to be printed.

House bill No. 52, an act entitled an act to grant persons studying law and not licensed to practice in courts of justices of the peace in this State, was read.

The constitutional rules were then suspended, the bill put upon its second reading, and it was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Bentley, of St. Mary, moved that the Committee on Education, to whom was referred House bill No. 34, petitioning Congress to devise some plan by which a common school education may be generally and uniformly extended to the youth of the United States, be directed to have it printed.

Carried.

By permission, at this time, the special committee to whom was referred the apportionment bill, submitted the following report and act through its chairman.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your committe, to whom was referred the matter of apportionment, have attended to their duties, and beg leave to submit the following report, and also the accompanying bill, which they would respectfully recommend the House to pass.

Your committee find that they have no discretion in making the apportionment, since the constitution makes it imperative that it shall be made on the basis of the last census. A certified copy of the last enumeration has been obtained from the United States Marshal, and has been strictly adhered to in making the apportionment as represented in the accompanying bill.

The census taken under the authority of the United States, for this State, as certified by the United States Marshal and the Secretary of State, the authority on which we have acted, makes the total population of the State seven hundred and twenty eight thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Article twenty-one of the constitution require that "a representative number shall be fixed, and each parish and representative shall have as many Representatives as the number of its total population will entitle it to have, and an additional Representative for any portion exceeding one-half the representative number." This article also provides that the number of Representatives shall never exceed one hundred and twenty, nor less than ninety.

At the time the constitution of 1868 was adopted, there were forty-eight parishes in this State, and the constitution apportioned one hundred and one Representatives to these parishes. Since then there have been five new parishes created and organized, and under article twenty each parish is entitled to at least one Representative, and those new parishes are now represented in the General Assembly, although under article twenty-two of the constitution it is very doubtful whether they can legally be so represented until an apportionment is made. So there is at present one hundred and six Representatives in the House of Representatives.

Our first object was to decide on a representative number that would fix the number of Representatives at some number between ninety and one hundred and twenty, that, in our judgment, would cause the people to be as equally represented as possible; as exact equality in this respect is not possible under the constitution, it can only be approximative.

It was thought that the number of Representatives should be fixed at one hundred and fifteen, and a representative number should be fixed to attain this point. If exactly equal representation under the constitution was possible, this number could be fixed by dividing the total population, seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty, by one hundred and fifteen, which would make the representative number; but inasmuch as fifteen parishes would have a smaller number of population than this and each parish being entitled to at least one Representative, it is obvious that this representative number, when we take into consideration that any fraction over one-half thereof would entitle a parish to an additional Representative, that this representative number would produce a greater number of Representatives than would be indicated by the quotient of the total population divided by this number.

Your Committee thought it best to adopt the number 7,000 as the representatives number, which will produce one hundred and fifteen Representatives when divided as contemplated by the constitution.

We submit herewith a statement of our calculations on the subject.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Article twenty-nine of the constitution fixed the number of Senators at thirty-six, and article thirty provides that "In all apportionments of the Senate the total population of the State shall be divided by the number thirty-six, and the result produced by the division shall be the senatorial ratio, entitling a senatorial district to a Senator." This article also provides that "single or contiguous parishes shall be formed into districts having a population the nearest possible to the number entitled a district to a Senator; and if the apportionment to make a parish a district fall short of or exceed the ratio, then a district may be formed having not more than two Senators, but not otherwise. It is evident it is the intention of the constitution to create districts with but one Senator as far as it can possibly be done, and in our deliberations this has been kept constantly in view. We have succeeded in so apportioning the senatorial districts that, out of New Orleans, it has not been necessary to create but two districts having two Senators. It has been found impossible to make the districts equal in population, no one parish or district having exactly the population entitling it to a Senator, some of the districts exceeding and others falling below the exact number. But the districts have been formed with the view to the whole context of the constitutional provisions on the subject.

Article thirty of the constitution also provides the "No new apportionment shall have the effect of abridging the term of service of any Senator already elected at the time of making the apportionment."

The apportionment made in the constitution created several districts with two Senators, which districts are changed by this bill, and districts with only one Senator are formed, and there is no provision in the constitution providing what district the Senator recently elected shall represent for the balance of his term, and in which district the successor of the outgoing Senator, two years hence, is to be elected.

Your committee, to avoid confusion and possible embarrassment on the subject, have provided in the bill, herewith presented, that the Senator last elected shall be considered as representing the district in which he was domiciled at the time of his election, and the election in November, 1872, for Senator, shall take place in the other districts so unrepresented, although a Senator heretofore elected for a single district may reside in such newly created district.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

T. D. WORRALL,
Chairman.

An act to apportion the State into senatorial districts and to fix the number of Representatives to be elected from each parish and representative district in the State, and designating in what district Senators are to be elected where there has been a change in the senatorial district, and repealing all other laws on the subject.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened; That with a view to the apportionment of the State into senatorial and representative districts, that the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eight and ninth representative districts of the parish of Orleans, shall be and remain as heretofore and at present defined.

That the tenth representative district shall comprise that portion of the former tenth representative district, formerly known as the tenth ward of the city of New Orleans. The eleventh representative district shall comprise that portion of said district formely known as the eleventh ward of the city of New Orleans now known as the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth wards of the city of New Orleans. The thirteenth representative district shall comprise that portion of the city of New Orleans formerly known as the right bank of the parish of Orleans, or the town of Algiers.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That representation in the House of Reprrsentatives, until otherwise provided by law, shall be as follows:

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

First representative district—Two members.
Second representative district—Three members.
Third representative district—Four members.
Fourth representative district—Two members.
Fifth representative district—Three members.
Sixth representative district—Two members.
Seventh representative district—Three members.
Eighth representative district—One member.
Ninth representative district—Two members.
Tenth representative district—Three members.
Eleventh representative district—Two members.
Twelfth representative district—Two members.
Thirteenth representative district—One member.

Parish of Ascension—Two members.
Parish of Assumption—Two members.
Parish of Avoyelles—Two members.
Parish of Bossier—Two members.
Parish of Bienville—Two members.
Parish of East *Baton* Rouge—Three members.
Parish of West *Baton* Rouge—One member.
Parish of Claiborne—Three members.
Parish of Catahoula—Two members.
Parish of Caddo—Three members.
Parish of Calcasieu—One member.
Parish of Carroll—One member.
Parish of Concordia—One member.
Parish of Cameron—One member.
Parish of Caldwell—One member.
Parish of De Soto—Two members.
Parish of East Feliciana—Two members.
Parish of West Feliciana—Two members.
Parish of Franklin—One member.
Parish of Grant—One member.
Parish of Iberia—One member.
Parish of Iberville—Two members.
Parish of Jackson—One member.
Parish of Jefferson—Three members.
Parish of Lafayette—One member.
Parish of Lafourche—Two members.
Parish of Livingston—One member.
Parish of Madison—One member.
Parish of *Morehouse*—One member.
Parish of Natchitoches—Three members.
Parish of Ouachita—Two members.
Parish of Plaquemines—Two members
Parish of Pointe Coupee—Two members.
Parish of Rapides—Three members.
Parish of Richland—One member.
Parish of St. Tammany—One member
Parish of St. *Bernard*—One member.
Parish of Sabine—One member.
Parish of St. Charles—One member.
Parish of St. *Helena*—One member.
Parish of S.t James—One member.
Parish of St. Landry—Four members.
Parish of St, Martin—One member.
Parish of St. *Mary*—Two members.
Parish of St. John the *Baptist*—One member.
Parish of Tensas—Two members.
Parish of Terrebonne—Two members.
Parish of Tangipahoa—One member.
Parish of Union—Two members.
Parish of Vermillon—One member.
Parish of *Washington*—One member.
Parish of Winn—One member.

Total, one hundred and fifteen members.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State be and is hereby divided into the following senatorial districts:

The first, second and third representative districts of the parish of Orleans shall form one senatorial district, and elect three Senators.

The fourth, fifth and sixth representative districts of the parish of Orleans shall form one senatorial district, and elect two Senators.

The seventh, eight and nine representative districts of the parish of Orleans and the paeish of St. *Bernard* shall form one senatorial district, and elect two Senators.

The tenth, eleven and twelfth representative districts of the parish of Orleans shall form one senatorial district and elect two Senators.

The thirteenth representative district of the parish of Orleans and the parish of Plaquemine, shall form one senatorial district, and elect one Senator:

The Parish of Caddo shall form one senatorial district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of *Bossier* and Bienville shall form one senatorial district, and elect one Senator.

The parish of Claiborne shall form one senatorial district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of Jackson and Union shall form one senatorial district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of Carroll and Morehouse shall form one Senatorial District, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of *Madison* and Richland shall form one senatorial district, and elect one *Senator*.

The parishes of Ouachita and Caldwell shall form one senatorial district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of Tensas and Franklin shall form one senatorial district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of Catahoula, Grant and Winn shall form one senatorial district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of De Soto and Sabine shall constitute one senatorial district, and elect one Senator.

The parish of Natchitoches shall form one senatorial district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of Concordia and Avoyelles shall form one senatorial district, and elect one Senator.

The parish of Rapides shall form one senatorial district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of St. Landry, Calcasieu and Cameron shall form one senatorial district, and elect two Senators.

The parishes of St. *Martin*, Lafayette and Vermilion shall form one senatorial district, and elect one *Senator*.

The parishes of St. Mary and Iberia shall form one senatorial district, and elect one *Senator*.

The parishes of Pointe Coupee and *West* Baton Rouge shall form one senatorial district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of Iberville and Assumption shall form one senatorial district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. James and St. Charles shall form one senatorial district, and elect two Senators.

The parishes of East Feliciana and West Feliciana shall form one senatorial district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of East Baton Rouge and Livingston shall form one senatorial district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of St. *Helena*, Tangipahoa, Washington and St. Tammany shall form one senatorial district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of Ascension and St. John the Baptist shall form one senatorial district, and elect one Senator.

The parish of Jefferson shall form one senatorial district, and elect one Senator.

That the first, second and third districts in the parish of Orleans shall form one senatorial district, and elect three Senators.

That the fourth, fifth and sixth districts of the parish of Orleans shall form one senatorial district, and elect two Senators.

That the seventh, eighth and ninth districts of New Orleans and the parish of St. Bernard shall form one senatorial district, and elect two Senators.

That the tenth, eleventh and twelfth districts of New Orleans shall form one senatorial district, and elect two Senators.

That the thirteenth district of the parish of Orleans and the parish of Plaquemine shall form one senatorial district, and elect one Senator.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the apportionment of Senators and Representatives made by this shall not take effect until after the next general election for Senators and Representatives, and any vacancy occurring in the Senate or House of Representatives previous to that time shall be filled by election in and accordingto the districts as at present represented.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That Senators, whose terms of service extend beyond the next general election of Representatives, as representing the senatorial district in which they resided at the time of their election as formed by this act; and the election of Senators at the next general election for Representatives shall be in the districts formed by this act not represented by the Senators holding over, and domibilied as above provided.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws contrary to or in conflict with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Souer, of Avoyelles, called up House bill No. 57, joint resolution relative to a general amnesty, etc., and moved that it be considered has engrossed, and passed to its third reading.

Pending discussion, Mr. Lynch, of Iberville, moved an adjournment, which was carried, and the Speaker declared the House adjourned until twelve o'clock to-morrow.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

Fifteenth Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 18, 1871.

Speaker Carr in the chair.

The roll was called, and the following members responded to their names:

Speaker Carr; Messrs. Abel', Baker, Barker, Barrett, Barrow, Belot, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Carter, Chachere, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Kinsella, Laurent, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Meadows, Monenre, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Pond, Ruby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir, Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington of Assumption, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—91.

Quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Upon motion of Mr. Morris, of Ascension, the reading of the journalwas dispensed with, and it was approved.

Upon motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, the Governor's message was made the special order of the day for next Friday, at one o'clock.

Mr. Kenner, of Orleans, asked that a leave of absence for two days be granted to Mr. Marie, of Terrebonne, which was done.

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, offered the following preamble and resolution which were read and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, through his inscrutable providence, to suddenly snatch from the theatre of life and from our midst, our esteemed fellow-citizen, the Hon. H. Jordan, a member of this House from Richland parish; therefore, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, be it

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn till twelve o'clock to-morrow; that this resolution be published in the official journal of the State, and that a copy of the same be transmitted to the bereaved family of the deceased.

And the House accordingly adjourned.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

Sixteenth Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Thursday, January 19, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carr in the chair.

The roll was called and the following members answered to their names:

Speaker Carr; Messrs. Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrow, Belot, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Buckinghant, *Buren*, Butler, Carter, Chachere, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, W. Harper, Huston, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Kinsella, Laurent, Llambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McFarland, *Meadows*, *Moncure*, *Moore*, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Stevens, Thompson, Tatman, Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington of Assumption, Washington of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young.

Quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The journal was read and adopted.

The Speaker announced the following standing Committee on Unfinished Business:

J. B. Lott, of Rapides, chairman; A. W. Faulkner, of Caldwell; William Crawford, of Rapides; H. L. Pond, of East Feliciana; F. C. Antoine, of Orleans; Alphouse Stinson, of Winn; F. Otto, of Orleans.

Also, the following special committee to take into consideration that part of the Governor's message relative to the bribery of State officials:

O. H. Brewster, of Ouachita, chairman; H. H. Stevens, of Jackson; Bush W. Baker, of Franklin; Frederick *Marie*, of Terrebonne; John J. Moore, of St. Mary.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, presented a petition for the relief of Charles Johnson, of New Orleans, which was read and referred to the Committee on Claim.

Mr. Stamps, of Jefferson, presented a petition from the police jury of the parish of Jefferson, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Souer, of Avoyelles, presented a petition for the relief of James Ballentine & Co., which was referred to the Committee on Lands and Levees.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Lott of Rapides, by permission, offered the following resolution, which was read under a suspension of the rules and adopted.

Resolved, That in all cases of contested elections the Committee on Elections shall be required to notify the parties, in writing, of the time when their cases shall be taken up.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications, through its chairman, submitted the following report which was received and adopted:

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS,
New Orleans, January 19, 1872.

To the Honorable Speaker and members of the House of Representatives:

Your committee ask leave to report that in the matter of Burrell vs. Demas, parish of St. John the Baptist, the petitioner, Dennis Burrell, has leave to withdraw, and that H. Demas, the sitting member, be confirmed in his seat.

CHARLES S. ABELL,
Chairman.

They also submitted the following report, which was received and read:

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS,
New Orleans, January 9, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your committee ask leave to report in the matter of P. G. Deslonde and P. S. Dufreme vs. O. H. Hempstead and B. L. Lynch, of the parish of Iberville, that they recommend that the present sitting members be confirmed in their seats.

CHARLES S. ABELL,
Chairman.

Mr. Harry Lott, of Rapides, moved its recommittal to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

Mr. Abell, of Bossier, moved that the motion to recommit be laid upon the table, upon which Messrs. Barrett and Antoine, of Orleans, demanded the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, *Baker*, *Barker*, *Barrow*, *Bickham*, Bowen, Broussard, *Brown*, *Butler* Carter, Davidson, Durio, Ellis, Fontelieu, Garstkamp, Huston Hyams, Killen Knisella La Saliniere, Llambias, Lynch, *McFarland*, Meadows, *Moncure*, Nelson, Oplatek, Otto, Pond, Ruby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher Smith, Souer, Stanton, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Ullman, Waters, Wheyland, Worrall, York—42.

Nays: Adolphe, Antoine, *Barrett*, *Belot*, Bently, Blunt, Brewster, Brown, *Burch*, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Demas, Faulkner, Floyd, Gaddis' Gardner, W. Harper, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Laurent, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Mahony, Marvin, Matthews, *McCarty*, *Moore*, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Overton, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Stamps, Tureaud, Verrett, Wands, Washington of Assumption, Washington of Concordia, E. Williams, *H.* Williams, Wilson, Young—48.

And the motion was lost.

The question being on the adoption of the motion to recommit, Messrs. Barrett and Antoine, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Adolphe, Antoine, *Barrett*, *Belot* Bentley, blunt, Brewster, *Buchanan*, *Burch*, Crawford, Darinsburg, Davis Demas, Faulkner, Floyd, Gaddis, Gardner, *W. Harper*, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Laurent, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Mahony, *Marvin*, Matthews, *McCarty*, *Moore*, Murray, Overton, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Stamps, Tounoir, Tureaud, Verrett, *Wands*, Wasington of Assumption, Wasington of Concordia, E. Williams, *H.* Williams, Wilson, Young—48.

Nays: Abell, Baker, Barrow, Bickam, Broussard, Brown, Byran, Butler, Carter, Darby, Davidson, Durio, Ellis, Fontelieu, Garstkamp, Huston, Hyams, La Saliniere, Llambias, McFarland, *Meadows*, Moncure, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Pond, Smith, Souer, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Ullman, Waters, Worrall, Yorke—40.

The Committee on Judiciary, through its chairman, submitted the following reports, which were received, read and adopted, and the bills referred to were placed on the calendar and ordered to be engrossed.

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY,
New Orleans, January 13, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed to report favorably, and ask the passage of House bill No. 6.

THOMAS G. DAVIDSON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY,
New Orleans, January 17, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed by the committee to report the House bill No. 15, and asks its passage, with two amendments: one of the fifteenth section, beginning at the words "every secretary," and substituting the words "therefore" written under the sixteenth section, which section they recommend to have stricken out.

THOMAS G. DAVIDSON,
Chairman.

The Committee on Lands and Levees, through its chairman, submitted the following report, which was received and read, and the bill referred and ordered to be calendared:

COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND LEVEES,
New Orleans, January 19, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

The Committee on Public Lands and Levees have the honor to report favorably on the act entitled an act to allow Hypolite Beliocy, of St. Mary parish, to sue the State for alleged damages sustained during the construction of levees, and respectfully recommend its passage.

P. JONES YORKE,
Chairman;
P. FONTELIEU,
N. A. LLAMBIAS,
JAMES S. MATTHEWS,
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
W. R. WHEYLAND.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Notices were given that at some time the following entitled bills would be introduced:

By Mr. Souer, of Avoyelles:

An act to incorporate the Brokers' Loan and Savings and Pledge Bank of the city of New Orleans, and for other purposes.

An act for the prevention of estary hogs in the parish of Avoyelles.

An act providing for the draining and closing up of Gorton's bayou and the mouth of Old river, in the parish of Avoyelles, and providing for the appointment of five commissioners for the execution thereof, and appropriating the sum of five thousand dollars from the State treasury therefor, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of E. North Callom, of the parish of Avoyelles, and for other purposes.

By *Mr.* Matthews, of Tensas.

An act to define and regulate the costs of clerks, sheriffs, recorders and notaries public throughout the State of Louisiana, and providing forfeitures and penalties for overcharging or failing to perform their duties, and the mode of collecting their fees.

An act for the relief of Jacob Strauss a licensed broker of the City of New Orleans, Louisiana.

By *Mr.* Schumaher, of Orleans.

An act to establish a small-pox hospital, and other contagious diseases.

An act for the relief of the Female Orphan Society of New Orleans.

By *Mr.* Bowen, of Orleans.

An act providing for weighing and measuring firewood and coal offered for sale within the limits of the city of New Orleans, and providing for the appointment of an Inspector, and defining his duties.

[*Continued in our next Number*]